WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863. THE TELEGRAPH brings us news and it brings us rumors,

its advices. It may fairly be said that in order to have any very cheering nature, and we wait with much impatience to prait the course of the mails, we were going to say, the for something more favorable when we hear from our own ity in the mails in these latter days, owing, perhaps, to cau. will really turn out to be untrue. ses beyond the control of the Department or of the rail. The capture of Vicksburg may be put down as a fixed had to endure.

now about closing. We have got news of immense successes deal. The enemy has not yet got the Mississippi, and we hope for the best : in Pennsylvania, which news had not even the slightest trust he never will. As a 18 the Richmond Enquirer of semblance of truth for a foundation. We have on the other | the 9th : cut up or captured. We have heard that Vicksburg was strong and defiant, and we have found out that Vicksburg has fallen and that its brave garrison are prisoners. More expected and known to be inevitable, for weeks before it

Part of this deception is chargeable to the disingenuousness or the stupidity of the telegraphic reporters, and part for all the dispatches from Jackson had to be "approved." and such stuff as was "approved" it would be hard to

has lifted, and we find that, upon the whole, the last week it so. or ten days has been extremely unfortunate for the Con- | The latest news from Jackson would lead us to believe federacy. We had hoped that signal success on Gen- that a fight at that place between GRANT and JOHNSTON eral LEE's part would have made an offset for took place yesterday evening or this morning. commanders. The attack this time will probably not be or to-morrow, or next day. made upon Sumter directly, but upon Morris Island, with | These are stirring times indeed, and the news for the last but little doubt that the fall of Morris Island would almost | port from Gen. Lee necessarily involve the fall of Fort Sumter. It is the Key P. S. The news from Gen. Len's army received by teletook the Fort in the first instance, and it will be from that | faith in his even ual success. take it, which the Lord forbid.

since yesterday. We learn privately that the enemy gain- force enough to meet and whip the enemy. ed no material advantage in his attack on our batteries yesterday. A report, how started, or upon what based, we cannot tell, is current this morning to the effect that Fort Pemberton, on the Stone River, had been silenced. Fort resides in Tarboro'. Fe informs us that the said on William lief, in courtet position and in a hot roiling Louis Pemberten is one of the Forts on James Island, and ap ston did not amount to much. Only one or two houses land sun. The sharpshooters pick off any man that peared to be quite a strong earth-work when we saw it in were burned by the raiding party. The cormy numbered darks litt his bead above the works. The Yankees are April last. Some accounts say that the batteries silenced about 1,100, and had all disappeared. were those on Morris Island. No doubt the enemy, believ- WE have from West & Johnson, publishers, Richmond, ing that the coast has been denuded of troops, will make a Va., through F. D. Shaw, Jr., of this town, "Cosette," extend in a seni circle of about two miles in diam ter bay so long on the rebel frontiers, unable to penetrate determined attempt to possess himself of Charleston. In being the second instalment of Victor Hudo's voluminous around Port Hu this attempt we believe that he will fall, though at the same work "I es Miserables," said to be even superior to Fan- large quantity of artillery at all points around, and have well fall of Vicksburg from Admi- ernment, the proposition was not accepted. The West time, we think his present movement a more dangerous one time. that of last April. He has learned from that experiment that the direct attack upon Fort Sumter by he in this paper. Some of its scenes are well written and scarcely a spot that has not been struck with artiflery talk of subjugating the South, it there is real danger of gunboats is extra hazardous, and he will this time make some of its hits are very good, but on the other hard two his approaches by James and Morris Islands. We await or three scenes are too coarse for print. news with the greatest anxiety. All that can be done by human power, with the force at his disposal, will be done to defend Charleston successfully.

YESTERDAY morning, in pursuance of an invitation from General Whiting, the Commissioners of Town and of Navigation, together with some other gentlemen, left town on board the Steamer Petteway to visit and view the different

the different batteries nearest to town, the location of to which Mr. Moson s at sent it for publication : which we need not give, the party arrived about 9 o'clock at Fort Anderson, located at old Brunswick Point. This work was formerly known as Fort St. Phillip, that being the name of the old Church whose ruins are within a short distance of the fortification. It is surprising to see the amount of work that has been done at this point, the exe. cation of which reflects great credit upon the officers and men by whom it was executed.

We found Major Hannica at Smithville, where he is superintending the works in progress at Fort Branch, (formerly Port Johnston.) These works appear to be beautifully constructed and powerfully built. In fact we have | made to be irrevocable, then the Abolitionists and antinever seen finer earthworks. There are some new features | slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediatein their construction which we understand are original with | ly oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the the Major, who developes a natural genius for engineering, which drew from a high and distinguished source the re- balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease authority of the same, That the exemptions from sacvice mark, in our hearing, that Wilmington ought to be proud by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support to the same extent and no farther, that are prescribed in of Major Hedrick, who had displayed such marked ability in a line so different from his former pursuits and avoca.

Previous to visiting Smithville, however, we landed at artificial mountain, upon which a battery is to be planted. It is an immense work, but even that gave us no idea of the extent of the works at Fort Fisher. It is actually a work in itself to traverse the long lines of the batteries which completely command the falet. By the way, while we were on the mountain Col. Lame fired off a ten inch colnmSiad and we saw for the first time the fight of a cannon ball almost from the moment it left the gun until it struck the water on a line with, but some feet beyond a buoy at which it was aimed.

We need not speak of the courteous reception given to the visitors by Col. Laur. All know that his kindness is squal to his energy, and to that the amount of work which has been done under his superintendence bears witness .- bility. Yet you must be aware, that, while you know The Col. enjoys the confidence and affection of both his fully the representative position I occupy, I have not officers and men. At Fisher we met many friends whom it | the like assurance as regards yourself. was a pleasure to take by the hand.

If Forts Fisher, Branch, Anderson and others have been altered and strengthened that it is hardly recognisable as scarp is unprotected by earthwork, which is sodded over and | what I may learn of your authority in the premises. will soon be green and beautiful. The iron casemates are also thus protected, and it will be an immense gun that will make much impression upon them. Of course we will not speak of the effensive power of the Fort. That the enemy will find if he attacks it, but of its defensive power there

The Fort is under the command of Col. GWATHMEY, who While due credit should be given to the officers and men with regard to the special offer which I have made I by whom or under whose immediate superintendence the have concluded that it was best to write out to Ameriimmense works on the river have been executed, of course | ca, and obtain the evidence of my right to make it in a the general plans are those of General WHITING, who has form which will preclude any doubt as to its suffiinfused his own energy into every branch of the service | ciency. within his district. Very much of the work has been done | I shall then address you again on the subject. since the Yellow Fever, and much more is yet required to be done. It seems a little strange that cut of a slave population of over three hundred thousand General Whiting cannot command the services of six hundred, to be employed on the works upon which may depend interests of vital moment not only to this district but also to the State at

The day was favourable and the pleasure of the trip was marred only by the discouraging news from Lee's army and by anxiety in regard to the conflict going on at Charleston, news of which came to Fort Fisher by telegraph.

Since our last we have to notice the arrival of the fine S. S. Cronstadt, from Falmouth with a full cargo, and a on the way out to this port.

We hardly had penned the notice of the arrival of the British S. S. Cronstadt, before we are called upon to notice another-the new and really beautiful propeller Phantom, Captain Quisir, direct from Liverpool, having left that port | journals of the day that you have brought to England firm of Frazer & Co., and we presume will take her place in the line of regular packets to Charleston and Wilmington.—Bahama (Nassau) Herald, 1st inst.

The following is the list referred to by the Herald. It is an address from you on the subject of your mission, fair to presume that those marked S. S. (Steamships) have an ulterior destination; are, in fact, intended to run the

blockade. LOADING AT LONDON FOR NASSAU:

Venus, Kate, Quiver, (S. S.) Phantom, (S. S.) Adler, Sulina, Mischief, Emu-

Sailed for Nassau, from Liverpool ; Kestrel, Sea King, (S. S.) FROM CARDIFF. Flora, Isabella, Lord Clyde.

Nina, Rosina, Claypole. FALMOUTH: (8. S.) Cronstadt. HOLLY HEAD : (8. S.) Sea King.

THE Comberland Valley resembles the Promised Land, honey. Where be sinful men that would thank the Lord not go wholly unanswered. You may be assured, then, will be united together until "death them do part."

lowance. It is quite probable that Gen. LEE has fallen them to give an answer. back to Hagerstown, Maryland, where our own accounts by telegraph on yesterday said a battle was progressing at

latest advices. but most generally we can place very little dependence in We must confess the news from Lex's army is not of a

fact, yet we know many do not believe it. We

hand heard that LEE's army was routed and liable to be Port Hudson stands-New Orleans may now be in our hands; yet, should Port Hudson, too, fail, and should New | world." Since the Yankee raid on the Southern Rail-Orleans yet remain for a season under the boof of the foul road gollant and glorious Port Hudson has been com Yankee -still there can be no free pavigation of the river | pletely isolated, and for the last twenty days thoroughwithout the consent of the States upon its banks. There than this it now turns out that the fall of Vicksburg was are many other defensible points, capable of being powerfally fortified; and so long as our people of Mississippi and Arkansas and Louisiana remain good and loyal Confederates, as they are now, and hate the greedy foe, as they have such deep cause to hate them, no trading vessels or transports of the enemy can pass up or down. Two or three pieces of light artillery wheeled up suddenly to the to the course pursued by distinguished officers in charge, bank at almost any point, can still sink and burn them .-The Yankees are only at the beginning of their gigantic and so far have held our own in a remarkable degree.

task of opening the Mississippi; and all the forces and retask of opening the Mississippi; and all the forces and resources, in men, treasure, gunboats and artillery that they can accumulate for this work in twenty years, will evident-But the mist has in some measure cleared off, the curtain ly not be enough, if the Confederate people chhose to have vere loss.

the loss of Vicksburg, but our hopes have proved There is stirring reports from Charleston by passengers to be illusory. In the meantime the attack upon Charles | who state that six iron-clads were inside the bar, and that ton comes in to add to the complication of affairs and to twenty-seven other vessels were lying off yesterday. Anfurther perplex and embarrass our people and our military other attack is anticipated, and it may take place to day,

the view of obtaining a stand-point on land, from which it two days is by no means as favorable as we could wish attack that now widely celebrated work; and there can be We hope for better things when we can get the official re-

to Sumter. It was from Morris Island that BEAUREGARD graph this morning is more thee ing, and we yet have

We refer to our telegraph column for all we know relative thoroughly out off from all communication, but not No information from Charleston has reached the press to the matter. We can en'y hope that BEAUREGARD has withstanding all this disagreeable state of things the Daily Journal 10th

by General BEAUREGAED, and we have few fears of failure, gram which has kindly been placed at our disposal by Gen- stray shots eral Whiting, that the enemy attacked in force Batters Wagner on Morris felicid at daylight this morning, but was hold ou. We have enough to last us five or six weeks protection. It each State has got to protection.

casualties on our side. All quiet still on James Island. works erected for the defence of the Cape Fear and for the American Topics ... W. Conway vs J. M. Mason The following correspondence has been referred to After running down the river, and seeing from the boat briefly. It appeared originally in the London Times,

> AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTINGTON HILL. London, W., June 10, 1864. Sir: I have authority to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading anti-slavery men of America, who have sent me to this country : If the States calling themselves "The Confederate States of America" will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guar anteed by a literal European commission, the emancipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time al- bama lowed for its completion as the commission shall adjudge to be necessary and just, and such emancipation once 1863.

I know that the ultimate decision upon so grave a proposition may require some time; but meanwhile I beg to be informed at your earliest convenience whether Confederate Point and went up to the top of Col. LAME's you will personally lend your influence in favor of a re-

> Any guarantee of my own resposibility and my right to make this offer shall be forthcoming. I am, sir, yours &c.,

J. M. Mason, Esq.

No. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, Portman Square, June 11, 1863. 1

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

Sir: I have your note of yesterday. The proposition it contains is certainly worthy of the gravest consideration, provided it is made under a proper responsi-

If you think proper, therefore, to communicate to me who those are on whose behalf and authority you make reause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two precedcreated within a brief period, Caswell has been so much the proposition referred to, with the evidence of your "right to make this offer," I will at once give you a re- nos, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and the same work it was a year ago. Not an inch of the brick | ply, the character of which, however, must depend on I am, sir, your obedient servant.

J. M. MASON. Moncure D. Conway, Esq.

> AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING HILL, W., 7 June 16, 1863.

Sir: Your note of the 11th has been received. I could easily give you the evidence that I represent has the reputation of being a skillful and competent officer. the views of the leading Abolitionists of America, but aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of mon

> I am, &c., MONCURE D. CONWAY. J. M. Mason, Esq.,

No. 24 Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square, June 17, 1863. Sir: I have received your note of yesterday. You need not write to America to "obtain the evi-

was your pleasure to commence it-it is mine to temin-

I desired to know who they were who were responsilarge number of passengers from nearly every portion of ble for your mission to England, as you present it; and cf laws coming within the meaning and Europe. We may daily look for other arrivals from Europe who were to confirm the treaty you proposed to make act be, and the same are hereby repealed. as indicated by the list we published in our last, of vessels for arresting the war in America, on the basis of a separation of the States, with or without the sanction of their Government. But such information is of the less value now, as I find from an advertisement in the on the 10th ult. This ship is owned by the enterprising letters of sufficient credit from those who sent you to invite a public meeting in London, under the sanction of a member of Parliament, who was to preside, to hear

> with the promise of a like address from him. find its way to the country a class of the citizens of nor money were spared to fit her for her future vocathe "leading anti-slavery men in America" are pre- and the fair cantatrice was gladly heard not only gregate, and of which only 5,000,000 are whites. And among the three hundred held there in confinement, to the Baptist Banner, states that the Baptists of the 14th

As some reward, however, for this interesting dis- his heart; he sought, wooed and won her, and on May and perhaps it may be of value to your constituents to

THE news from Gen. LEE's army, copied from the Balti- assure them, that the Northern States will never be in more Americaan by the Petersburg Express, and trans- a relation to put this question to the South, nor will following editorial extracts: ferred to our columns to day, must be taken with great al- the Southern States ever be in a position requiring

I am, sir, your ob't serv't, J. M. MASON.

Moncure D. Conway, Esq. FROM PORT HUDSON.

The fellowing letter in the Montgomery " Adverti assurance of the truth of rumor or report, we have to hear the result of Lee's campaign in the North. We look scr," from Caption Whitfield, of the 1st Alabama regiment, to his wife, will be read with much interest .regular course, but we recollected that there is no regular- side. We fear the report of the capture of 40,000 prisoners From it we have a better conception than we have had

The Captain mentions six weeks as the time that We have never been more annoyed by the unreliability wish to God we could know it to be false. But the fall of their provisions would last. Half that period has passof telegraphic reporters than we have been during the week Vicksburg is not the subjugation of the South by a great ed, and yet the garrison has not been relieved. Let us

> FORT HUDSON, June 10. It has now been two months since we have had at y thing reliable, or in any shape, from the "balance of the ly invested by Banks' army, cutnumbering us only eight to one! Verily, Port Hudson is a "self-supporting institution," and, thanks to Almighty God and the face. bravery and endurance of our heroic Southern soldiery, is destined to still stand vet a while longer, and welcome the detested Yankees to " hospitable graves " by legions. We have been fighting regularly for ten days, works, and have been as often burled back with se-

On Wednesday, the 3d inst, we had a severe fight as on that day the Yankees attempted to charge our works at several different points. They came up in fine style with the " old flag " flying, and yelling for the "best governm at the world ever eaw." We let them come up within easy rarge and then turned loose our infantry and artillery, which sent them back in terrible disorder and shattered ranks. The less of the enemy was beevy, and it is estimated that since the siege began that his loss in killed, and wounded and missing, has been from three to five thousand, and sad to relate, our loss is not inconsiderable. We have to mourn the loss of many gallant soldiers and officers. \* \* What the army of Port Hudson has done and en-

dured no pen can properly depict. With a large army in our rear and within 200 yards from our breastworks, a large fleet in signa- above and stand that the Yankees will take it back, if they ever do The ball opened at Charleston this morning at 5 c'clock | below on the river, you see we are completely and army is still in good spirits and hoping for reinforcements. Oxing to our small number of troops we are compell d to keep every man that con shoulder a mus-We have conversed with a gentleman from Wilson, who ket at the brees works day and night, without any reprovided with the b st of at ms, both large and small, ought; but the people are incredulous in respect to the assisted by their fleets and mortars.

> a cross—yes, deable cross—fire on all paris of our a hilly and wooded country it is always possible to re-We have from the same The Royal Ape, already noticed army. From the river to their own line there is sist an invasion. Common sense pronounces it idle to every direction. The camp of our regiment has been sunk so low as that," the people will say, "let the whole sunk so low as that," the people will say the sunk so low as that the whole sunk so low as the whole sunk so low a in a very warm place, but as the men are nearly all at army be used for defensive operations. It is at least ders, Pemberton unconditionally surrendered. There is as to have control of the river down to Vicasburg. THE FIGHTING AT CHARLESTON -- We learn from a tele- the breastworks no casualties have accurred to me the breastworks no casualties have accurred

quickly repulsed with a loss of ninety five killed, many yet, and by that time we will certainly be reinforced by soil with its own soldiers, it is less secure after turnishwounded and one hundred and thirty prisoners. Only five tion of affairs in any portion of the Confederacy, but I | When it comes to such a pass that the Federal Govern- ers, besides the wounded, were left behind. firmly believe that our situation is surely known, and ment strips a State of its soldiers, and then leaves it. that we will fight on and hope on, and if at last we with diminished resources, to protect itself against inshould be overpowered we will cheerfully submit to our vasion, the Union becomes a detriment instead of an Federal loss can't be less than fifteen and may reach 20,great misfortune. Satisfied that Gen. Gardner and his advantage. However it may be in law, Pennsylvania little Spartan band have done all that determined hearts is entitled in justice to call home all her own troops if could do, and that the defenders of Port Hudson will these of the Union fail to protect her; and the same is receive the "well done" plaudits of its countrymen. No | true of every other State. place during this struggle has been besieged as Port Hudson has and now is, still the army is in good spirits, and hope for the best, and will fight to the last. We PASSED AT THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE GENERA have a go d deal of sickness in the regiment, mostly chills and fever, but the general health is improving. Our entire loss thus far has been about 400 in all.— The following is a list of the casualties in the 1st Ala-

Killed 32; wounded 44; total 76, up to June 10th,

AN ACT

In Relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence. EC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the United States Government, and, since they hold the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the he acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrelment of men for the public deferce and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC 2. Be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for storation of peace and the independence of the South home defence all white male persons not already enrolled upon the simple basis of the emancipation of the in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages | pany. of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not natural zed, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of counties, [churches] and such other persons as the Gevernor, for special reasons may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted. That all persons above the age of fitty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine. SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall ing sections of this act to be formed into companies, with divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the chicons aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Be il further enacted. That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862, Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or had levied or his property the sum of five bundred dotlars under the act of Congress called the conscription law

eg for his exemption under this act. Sec. 6. That the said Guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress invasion, either by regiments, battalions, or companies en masse, or by drafts or volunteers from the same as he, in his discretion may direct, shall be under his command, through the officers apconted as herein provided; shall serve only within the lim its of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them, as may be at any one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted it he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accourrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall pre-

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may farnish to said troops the arms, accourrements and ammu-nition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same. ble for your mission to England, as you present it; and of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this SEC 9 Be at further enacted, That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service. SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification

[Katified the 7th day of July, 1863 ]

stribe.

A LITTLE ROMANCE .- About twelve years since a gentleman and magistrate of the county of Worcester was struck with the singing of a nail-maker's daughter | ne of £11,000,000, and owe among them £27,000,000, at C-. At his request she was taken from the nail or just two years and a half's income. They import for recruiting men for the Confederate army in that primer attached, which was so placed on the iron rail This correspondence shall go to the public, and will block, treated as one of his family, and neither pains goods to the amount of £60.000,000 yearly—half from State, determined at once to take measures of retalia. since they hold the balance of power will certainly heroine. And with him the saying of the wise man, cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it."

heroine. And with him the saying of the wise man, than half the human race.—Spectator.

The bread Atlantic offered no barrier to the passion of were absent.

Birmingham Gazette.

From late files of Yankee newspapers we make the [From the New York World, July 2d.]

The Prevailing Apathy. To recognize on existing and undeniable though unpleasant fact, and inquire into its causes, in an honest intellectual proceeding which will always have the sanction of common sense, however revolting the naked truth may be to our sensibilities. The invasion of the free States kindles but little feeling compared with the attack on Fort Sumter which set the country in a flame or the retreat last year to the James river which con before of the hardships which the heroic garrison have verted the whole mass of Northern property holders, in city and country, into recruiting agents, offering heavy bounties out of their own pockers Nothing would be gained by ignoring this contrast nor the great change in public sentiment which it marks. The present want not cease to be true if we shut our eyes and refused to port were not destroyed. see them, it seems more manly to look them full in the

> Their chief cause is undoubtedly the disappointment and disgust of all parties with the feebleness that has squandered the resources so profusely furnished the administration. "What encouragement have we to offer more men, this is what the people feel, when the million and a quarter already given produce no better result than a formidable invasion of the North in the third year of the war?" We have furnished five times the troops needed for defense, and yet we are on the defensive, with fears that whole states will be overrun by ernment for joint diplomatic action in America. rebel armies. The logic of the public feeling, though not very articulately expressed, is very simple : "It it is " a defensive war that we are waging, the administration has too many troops already; for any other than a defensive war we need better guarantees that new fesources would not be squandered to as little purpose as those already so lavishly given." The disgust felt with the management of the war on these general grounds, is The army is quiet at Hagerstown. strongly icinforced by immediate and particular consideration . After Lee outwitted Hooker and stole a march to the valley, why was he not headed? Washington being safe ugainst attacks from the south side, why were Maryland and Pennsylvania left open to pilloge? Why was not Lee met at the threshold? Why LINCOLN REFUSES TO CARRY ON THE WAR IN AC suffered to cross the Potomac in force? Why have General Dix and Keyes been on a dangerous expedition to Richmond when the people of Pennsylvania are fleeing in terror from their homes? Why is it that a General-in-Chief and a Secretary of War under whom his disgraceful state o' things has come about are still entire ed in the direction of the war? While considerations like these fill the public heart

to arous: the most strengous activity. So, in truth, it turned to this city. essibility of the rebel armies penetrating far into the Our fort fications are in the shape of a crescent, and North, they have seen our own vast armies kept at

> CAPTIONS OF LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS ASSEMBLY, A. D., 1863.

An Act in relation to the payment of taxes, and to authorize the Public Treasurer and other officers of the State o fund certain issues of the Confederate Treasury notes in the seven per cent. bonds of the Government. An Act concerning tees of the Public Register of the Coun y of Meckleuburg. An act to authorize R. G. Tuttle, late Sheriff of Caldwell county to collect arrears of taxes.

An Act in regard to holding the Courts in and for the on ty of Jones. 'n Act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to he supply of Salt. An Act to i crease the pay of the members of the pres-

at General Assembly. An Act to amend chapter 55 of Revised Code. An Act for the relief of the sureties of Josiah Hodges, ate Sheriff of Pitt County.

An Act to legalize certain disbursements of the Treasurer and to amend an act, entitled " Au Act for the relief of the wives and famil es of soldiers in the army. An Act to i corporate the Gibson Bill Mining Com-An Act author zing the President and Directors of the

Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer. An Act to authorize the Governor to sign certain State An Act to enable refugees and others to vote for mem-

ers of Congress. An Act to punish siders and abettors of deserters. An Act to regulate the payment of bounty to the repre sentatives of deceased a Idiera. An Act concerning the election of members of Congress An Act for the relief of Samuel A. Warren, Sherid of

Northsupton County. An Act to incorporate an Insurance Company in the town Caarlotte, to be called the North Carolina Stock Insurance Company. An Act to incorporat the Kernersville High School in the county of Fornoth.

As Act to provide for the better protection of Sheep. An Act to amend an act, entitled " An Act to charter the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company," passed at the session of 18:2-'63 and ratified on the 10th of February, An Act to increase the ealary of Public Librarian.

An Act to extend the time of making settlement with th Agent of Cherokee lands. An Act to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Code. An Act to argend the 70th chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly for the session 1858-'59. An Act to repeal an act to protect the people of North larolina a; ainst small-pex.

An Act for the relief of persons charged with double An Act to amend Revised Code chapter 21, Sec. 1. An Act authorizing county trustees to bring suit in cer An Act providing for local defense in this State. An Act in relation to Militia and a Guard for home de

RESOLUTIONS. Resolution of thanks to Capt. John Elliott of Pasquotank county and those under his command. Resolutions concerning the Confederate Carrency. A Resolution in favor of Samuel J. Crawford A Resolution concerning Craven county. A Resolution in favor of Wm. H. Ramsay.

Resolution in favor of A. C. Latham, Sheriff of Craven ounty, and others. Resolution in favor of DeCarteret and Armstrong. Resolution in favor of Clerks and Doorkeepers of the Jeneral Assembly. Resolution to amend resolutions, entitled "Resolutions to raise a Committee of investigation of Lailroads of the

Resolutions calling on the Governor for information in regard to slaves detailed to work on fortifications. Resolution of thanks to a detachment of men of Major John N. Whitford's command for capturing the crew of the a prisoner. Besolution requiring the Adjutant General to prepare a tabular statement of the number of Conscripts and Volon. An Interesting Ceremony—Retailation Regularly already written more than I intended. teers in the several counties of the State.

AN EXTENSIVE EMPIRE.—The following paragraph gives a short and curious summary of the cotonial empire of Great Britain :- " The colonies of Great Britain comprise sitogether 3,350,000 square miles, and thus given by the Enquirer of yesterday : cost us for management £3 350,000 per appum, or just about a pound a mile. They have an aggregate revenourselves, and half from all the rest of the world. They tion.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

THE GETTYSBURG FIGHT-GEN. LEE'S POSITION-NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

 RICHMOND, July 10, 1863. The Baltimore Gazette of the 7th inst., says : What we to suffer the penalty of death. really know in regard to the battles before Gettysburg | The scene was one of great sciemnity. Every man amounts simply to this: The Confederates were attacked seemed endeavoring to nerve himself to dare the late on Wednesday by two army corps, which they drove back | which awaited but two of their number. Ar. Brown with great slaughter, capturing many prisoners. On Thurs- stepped forward and drew in succession two lots. One day afternoon, the whole Federal force was attacked by bore the name of Capt. Henry W. Sawyer, of the 1st the Confederates, and, after a sanguinary conflict, regulated New Jersey Infantry, and Captain John Flynn, of the them. On Friday the battle was renewed, lasting through 51st Indiana regiment. A shade of relief came over the day, and resulted in a more signal repulse than the the general appearance of the body and settled into an of alscrity though confined to no party, is more observable in the Republican strengholds like Massa- both sides. The Federal loss in general officers is beyond speak, and all remained for a moment silent. They chusetts, than in the Democratic States. Even Penn- all precedent. On Saturday night Lee fell back towards were ordered to step forward and the rest were march sylvania did not move with any spirit until a large sec- the mountains. What has followed slace is almost wholly ed back to their quarters. tion of the State was in the possession of the invader, conjectural, but it is now admitted that Lee holds the passand the enemy threatening her capital. These are in- es at South Mountain, and will fight or retire as circumdeed painful and humiliating facts; but as they would stances may dictate. The Pontoon Bridges at Williams a last letter to his wife. Flynn, however, gave no fur.

has arrived.

The French mediation rumors are again prevalent. Roebuck and Lindsay, of the British Parliament have had interviews with Napoleon, to whom he gave assurances that his views regarding the American war were upchanged, and that Le desired again to interpose his good offices in conjunction with England.

At a Cabinet meeting, Napoleon presiding, it was reso yed to renew the French proposals to the English Gov-

Gold in New York 138 a 139. Nothing received of the surrender of Vicksburg.

FROM OUR ARMY IN MARYLAND. MARTINSBURG, July 9.h, via FTAUNTON, July 10th, 1863. the enemy seven miles, capturing a number of prisoners .- treasure? I say, what would be the advantages and

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 10th, 18t3. Nothing additional from Maryland. The Central train, detained by accident, has not yet arrived.

CORDANCE WITH THE USAGE OF CIVILIZED NA-RICHMOND, July 11th, 1863.

A correspondence explanatory of Vice President Stochens' mission shows that he went to Fortress Monroe as military Commissioner, to ob ain from the Federal authorities an agreement to conduct the war, hereafter, according to the neages of civilized nations. After waiting New England figures as the banker and aristocrat, with d scouragement and disgust, it may be thought two days Mr. Stephens was intermed that the proposition while the West is the silly goose of a dependent, and a that the imminent peril of invasion ought, nevertheless, for a conference was inadmissable, and he therefore re-

No news this morning.

LATER REPORTS FROM LINCOLNDOM. PETERSBURG, July 16th, 1863.

of the 4th, offering to surrender if the men were allowed to struck has only tended the more effectually to fasten on the loyal States to question the value of the Union, it enaded, and he responded in a favourable speech. The In. from the Gulf to Port Hudson. Therefore, the only re We can hold Port Hudson as long as our supplies would be the failure of the Union armies to give them quirer says it has no news from the army. Special information portion of the river not open to commerce as but wiley antagorist, and that an engagement is expected | boat patrol renders it useless to us always, excepting Gen. Johnston. I do not know anything of the situating troops to the Federal Government than before. in a day or two. The Inquirer calculates that 6000 prison-

> Kemper is a prisoner, in a dying condition; Armstead was captured. On Thursday the dead were buried. The 000. The laquirer says that the worst feature of the dis- the Western people have resorted to robbing, stealing aster is that so many Federal officers were killed. The and wantonly wasting everything in their pathway unmost efficient were killed and wounded. Butterfield is der the hallucination that after the war is over the

> ville was attacked by the rebels in force on the 28th, com- the cores, and I might say it is not without its philomanded by General Greene. The rebels were repulsed sophy, for in too many instances it will prove true reaafter whree hours hard fighting, with a loss of six hundred. soning. New England holds the river, with New Or-The gunboats participated.

THE FIGHT AT CHARLESTON YESTERDAY.

CHARLESTON, July 10, 1863. Firing on both sides ceased at half-past six o'clock P. attack will be renewed to-morrow.

YANKEES ADVANCING ON JACKSON.

JACKSON, July 9th, 1863. The enemy is still advancing slowly, shelling our cavalry. They are now within four miles of our works. There will probably be no engagement before morning.

FURTHER FROM JACKSON. Jackson, July 9.h, 1863-9 P. M. A regular artillery duel has been going on for the past hour, three miles off. The Yankees are moving up slowly

FIGHT BEGUN AT JACKSON. Jackson, Miss., July 10th, 1863.

The attack bas begun. Our batteries opened on them finely. The enemy is evidently in heavy force. FIGHT GOING ON NEAR JACKSON.

and steadily. Warm work is looked for at daylight.

JACESON, MISS., July 10th, 1863. Heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing is going on. The enemy are shelling the city, and have killed several soldiers and citizens. No general engagement jet. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and if the enemy make a gendered, either politically, socially, collectively, indivigeneral attack we are certain of success. Every man is at | dually, or religiously. his post.

FROM JACKSON.

JACKSON, MISS., July 10th, 1863. Heavy skirmishing continues on the Clinton road. The enemy are slowly working around our left. The attack may not become general before morning, though their troops are still pressing forward. But few men lost on our side yet. The enemy must be suffering for water, as all the cisterns and ponds have been destroyed. Thermometer ninety-two.

LATER FROM JACKSON.

JACKSON, July 10th-6 P. M. The artillery fiiring has ceased. The enemy's sharp- turn on their deceivers in their wrath, and take full youshooters and our skirmishers are blazing away. Our loss geance. Nothing is more true in the natural course of will not exceed fifty.

GEORGIA TROOPS.

AUGUSTA, July 10th, 1863. A dispatch to the Georgia Relief and Hospital Associa- portion of the Federal army, and thus enable the enemy tion, dated Richmond, Ju y 10th, says that Wright's Bri- to successfully carry out other expeditions. I think gade suffered severely in the late battle. Cels. Gibson not, as it would require strong garrisons to hold all and Walsden were killed; Mejor Ross was wounded and is vulnerable, as well as strong points on the river, and

Inaugurated. On Monday last at 12 o'clock, the central reception room of the Libby prison, at Richmond, was the scene of a ceremony exceedingly interesting, though painful, yet no less painful than necessary. The particulars are in the rear of Murfressboro' and blew up two locomo-

Captains Corbin and McGraw, by General Burnside,

which you claim to represent. It will, perhaps, inter- tion, that of a public singer. Soon after she had made export produce to the value of £50,000,000, of which On Sunday, Captain Turner, commandant of the est the Government and the soi-distant "loyal men" a most successful debut her kind friend and patron was three fiths come to this kingdom; and all this is done prison, received the order from Gen. Winder to prothere to know, under the sanction of your name, that removed by the stroke of death. Time rolled on, by a population which is under 10,000,000 in the agpared to negotiate with the authorities of the Confede- in our noble town hall, but also in London and to these figures 900,000 square miles for India, and suffer the death penalty in pursuance of this determina- Texas regiment have constituted themselves into a rate States for a "restoration of peace and the inde- New York. But now we must introduce a new char- 200,000,000 of people, with a trade of £71,000,000, tion; and on yesterday, at the hour above mentioned, church, chosen Elder Daniel Morris, of that regiment pendence of the South, on a pledge that the Abolition- acter on the scene. The young lady's patron had an land we have as a result that the Queen reigns over the officers were marched down from their apartments on the ings for business, prayer meetings twice a week, and on the second floor to the reception room. A table, at large for business, prayer meetings twice a week, and shall immediately oppose the further prosecution of the a listless hearer or observer of the good voice, and bet- fourth of its population. If a British Vizier under the which Captain Turner stood, was placed in the centre stated communion services; have received and bapting war on the part of the United States Government, and ter still, the good looks and exemplary conduct of our Emperor should, as seems prohable, (we hope not. Ed. of the room, and the prisoners were ranged in a square | zed a considerable number; and have licensed a brother

The roll was then called by the clerk. Two officers | The Baptist Indians in the Cherokee regiments also were absent, and these being very ill, were not deemed have a regularly organized army church. and honey—the Cumberland Valley flows with peach and long to states will consent to emancipation on the terms stated shall other reading and honey—the Cumberland Valley flows with peach and long formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading and honey—the Cumberland Valley flows with peach and long formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners at liberty to select other reading formed the prisoners that they were at liberty to select other prisoners. Ralph Waldo Emmerson, D. D., of Boston, has re- fit subjects for the measures about to be adopted. Capt.

the lots. The selected one of the latter, the Rev. Mr. Brown, he being the eldest.

The lots consisted of the names of the officers written each upon a separate slip of paper, which was folded over to present a blank exterior. They were placed in a wooden box, some eighteen inches long by eight in square width, and the arrangement was that the first two names drawn out wou'd designate the two doomed

Upon being taken into the Commandant's office, the two men evinced some signs of agitation and in a few minutes Sawyer wept bitterly as he sat down to write ther sign of emotion. They were taken before General The City of Washington, with Liverpool dates to the 24th Winder, who duly returned them to prison under a commitment to close confinement until the day of execu-

> The Possession of the Mississippi River-Vicksburg and Port Hudson,

> The Jackson correspondent of the Mobile Register discusses, in the following letter, a question which is rendered of more interest by the intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg :

The question frequently suggests itself, suppose we abandon Port Hudson and Vicksburg, what benefit would the Federal Government derive-what injury would it entail upon the Confederacy? Supposing we should give up those places and thus gratify the cravings of the great West, yield to her at this day that There was a heavy cavalry fight on yesterd ty. We drove boon for which she has expended so much blood and disadventages? . Let us look back on the page of history for the last two years and then judge the future by the past.

The object held in view by the West for the prosecution of the war is, that the possession of these places would give them the free and unobstructed pavigation of the Mississippi river to the Gulf, and as a necessary consequence, its commerce and that of its tributaries. The commerce and trade of the Mississippi is absolute ly essential to the existence of the Western people, who have two great and powerful motives in carrying on the war, and from their stand-point, for one of the motives I have not the heart to condemn them. The first motive I have named, the second is to escape from the thra dom and avarice of their New England friends .escape from this latter position I can blame no new

True, the South has proposed to give the Western people the free navigation of the Mississippi, but either in their blindness or their inability to escape from the The Philadelphia inquirer of the 8th, says Secretary meshes thrown around them by the Abe Lincoln Govsome lorlorn flatboat or skiff which the Yankees have not destroyed, and which our people use to ferry themselves over the river. The trade of the West down to Vicksburg is but

trifling, and, take away the attractions of a large army amounts to almost nothing. To make up for lost trade much worse than was expected. He is injured internally. Southern people will be compelled " to come to us and The Cahawba, from New Orleans, says that Donaldson, buy all these things over again." A Yankee idea to leans to Port Hudson, and the only benefit derived is not from trade but from pillage.

Now, evacuate these places, and let the West use her steamboats to transport her produce South, instead of going to the East over the railroads around by New M. The principal fighting has been with Battery Wagner, | England and the northern capital, and what advantage on Morris' Island. Four Monitors were engaged from 5 a. has the West gained? The Southern people cannot m. to 2 p. m. They withdrew one hour, when a tug boat | trade with the West, because of its inability to pay for supplied them with ammunition, and they renewed the at- its produce in a proper currency. There is not gold tack at 3. The infantry fighting was also severe. The enough in the country-the people have been bank Yankees made two assaults on Battery Wagner, and were rupted by the robberies of their soldiers, and those who repulsed. Our casualties are about 150 killed, wounded | would buy cannot. Their plantations have been made and missing, including 3 officers killed, viz: Capts. Has- desolate and the consumers carried away. Their com kell and Cheeves, and Lieut. Bee. It is supposed the merce will be fickle and precarious, for their boats and cargoes will be continually captured and destroyed and to crown all, New England has a capacious month extended "wide open" to swallow up whatever may successfully run the gauntlet to New Orleans to supply a local market some little shipment in the West Indies Mexico and South America.

> In ordinary times the trade of Vicksburg alone was worth more to the West than will be all the trade of the Mississippi and its tributaries with Vicksburg and Port Hudson in their possession. Let the West have the Mississippi and still temain in arms against the South, and what will her trade be worth? The question can be answered in a word-nothing. Then suppose the war continued, the West is paid in greenbacks and the coin husbanded in the North, while a debt is accumulated that will for ages grind her people with taxation, while the North and East, by their trickery, man age to indirectly collect their tax also from the West Remember that the West has pursued no conciliatory course towards the South, collectively or individually and is therefore entitled to no sympathy. Being naturally the ally of the South, New England politicians have been too adroit in their management of affairs to permit any feelings of sympathy or friendship to be en-

The South can be damaged but very little more than she now is by the abandonment of these places, and the West can receive little or no benefit from the day that Port Hudson and Vicksnurg are abandoned than she now enjoys.

It will be contended that to give up these places will encourage the West to renewed energy, and cause a procrastination of the war. This may be the case, but only for a little season. Not until then will the West realize the fact that she has lost her best cash customer and most true friend. It will then be as clear as "mud" to the Hoosiers, Buckeyes and Suckers, that they have been befooled to such an extent as to cause them to life than that no man, however great a fool he may be. likes to be told of it, and, moreover, used as an instrument in the hands of his more crafty and subtle neigh bor. Again, it may be urged that it would free a large instead of holding so many, greatly reduce the Federal army. Other thoughts suggests themselves, but I have

A NEW WAY TO BLEW UP A TRAIN. -The Chat tanooga Rebel of Sunday says: A few days since a party of our guerillas went round tives and trains, with torpedoes, one on the Nashville The Government having become thoroughly advised and Chattacooga, and the other on the Franklin and of the murder of two Confederate officers in Kentucky. Nashville road. The torpedoes were placed underneath

the track, with a screw percussion cap, or friction that the wheel of the car pressing over it, caused the fulminating powder to explode and ignited the magazine. We did not learn the extent of the damage.

CHURCHES IN THE ARMY .- Rev. J. M. Wood, in to preach, who is exerting a good influence in the army

DIED.

other radical errors affecting religion, and human so. one of their own number; or, if they preferred it, one of their chaplins, three of whom were present, to draw Geo. W. Marsh's Co., (A.) 61st Reg't N. C. T.